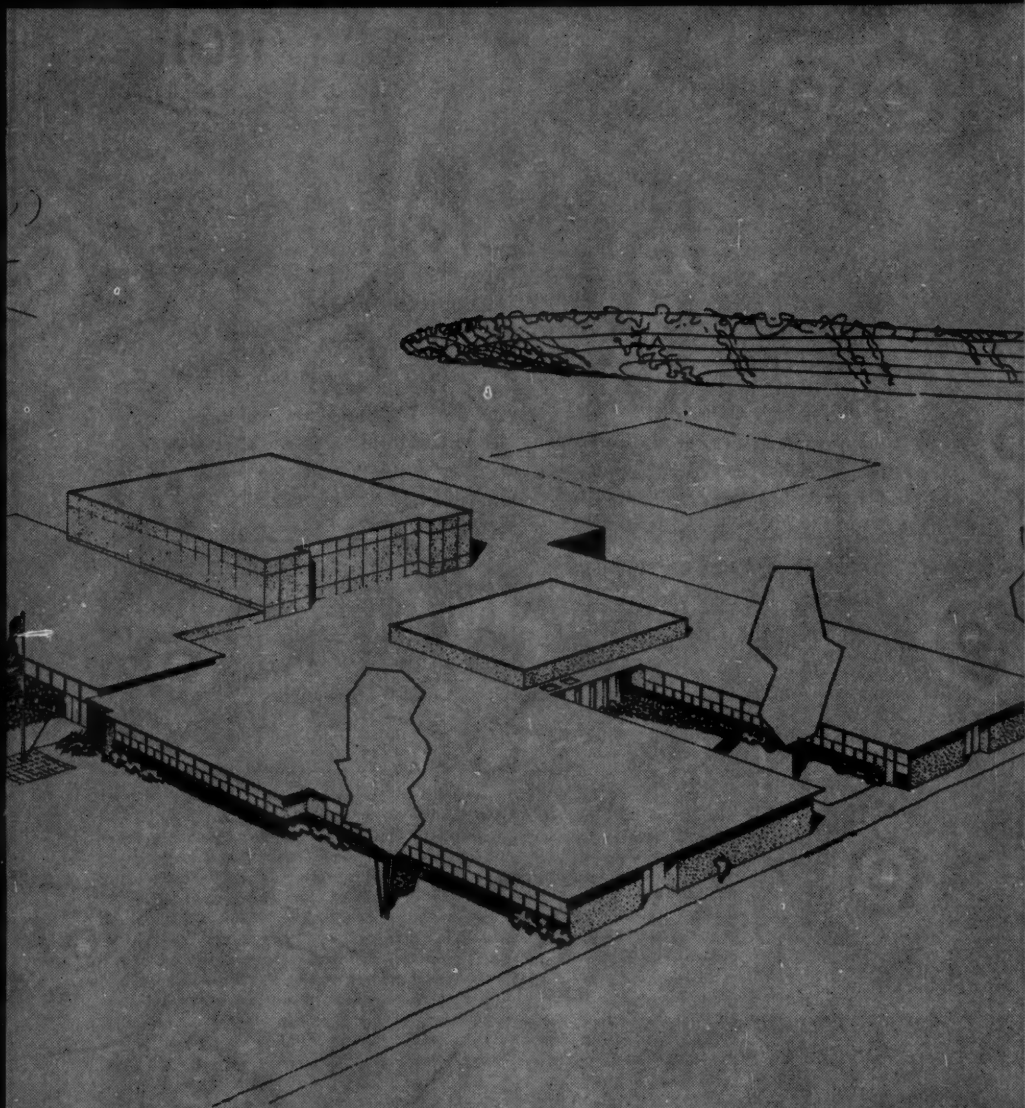


CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

APRIL
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DEL NORTE
COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL
CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS

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CONTENTS

	Page
Changes in Special School District Tax Election Law.....	119
Summary of the Fresno Conference of the California Council on Teacher Education, 1955	123
First Period Apportionment for Growth, 1955-56.....	130
Departmental Communications	135
Interpretations of Law Applicable to Schools.....	139
For Your Information.....	143
Professional Literature	146

THE COVER ILLUSTRATION is a sketch of the exterior and a small section of the interior of the Del Norte County High School at Crescent City. The extremely compact, block-type plan, with closed corridors and reduced exterior wall space meets the requirements of rainy, windy, salty, coastal weather as well as the allowance of 80 sq. ft. per pupil in state building fund participation. A generous corridor divides the building into two basic elements: academic classrooms and library areas of quiet concentration on the right, and the relatively noisy music, gym, multi-purpose, kitchen, and shop areas on the left. Bus loading and service areas, eating and library arts courts are protected by the orientation and shape of the building. Luminous ceilings and glass between rooms eliminate the closed effect of inside rooms. Freeman, Hayslip, Tuft and Hewlett, of Portland, Oregon, are the architects. Charles A. Thunen, district superintendent of schools, George Whalen, high school principal, and Paul Rivers of the State Department of Education were the planning consultants.

CHANGES IN SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT TAX ELECTION LAW¹

FRANK M. WRIGHT, *Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction
and Chief, Division of Public School Administration*

The purpose of this article is to bring to the attention of interested persons the changes that were effected in Section 6358 of the Education Code during the 1955 Regular Session of the California Legislature. Amendment of this section eliminated many of the hazards of unco-ordinated school district elections by placing the responsibility for the conduct of special tax elections upon the county superintendent of schools and at the same time providing for co-operation on the part of governing boards of school districts by specifically designating obligations to be fulfilled by the boards. Provisions in Section 6358 that were not affected by the amendment are omitted from this discussion. This section and related sections which have also been amended² should be studied carefully by those concerned with school elections so that no detail in the specified procedure may be overlooked.

The potential for chaos which the amendment sought to eliminate was evident in an election held in 1953 in one of the union high school districts of the state. This union district is included in a junior college district, and is itself composed of 11 elementary school districts.

On the third Friday in May, 1953, the electors of the district were called upon to vote for trustees for the junior college, the high school, and the elementary districts, and also to vote upon a bond proposition, a special tax proposition for the high school district, and special tax elections in some of the elementary districts.

Although the elections were consolidated, all polls were not open during the same hours. Voters signed five or six rosters and received five or six ballots. Since the polling places were required to be in school-houses, it was necessary to consolidate the general election precincts. Twenty-seven school election precincts were created, one formed from 15 general election precincts. Personnel of all the school districts concerned, the offices of the county clerk, county superintendent of schools, and district attorney were all involved in setting up the election. That the conduct of the election was technically correct may be pointed out, also, that uncounted numbers of voters were of the opinion that the election left something to be desired in efficiency and convenience to the electors.

¹ Amended by Chapter 1685, Statutes of 1955 (Senate Bill 424).

² Chapter 1685, Statutes of 1955, also amended many of the provisions regarding election of governing boards of elementary school districts (Education Code Section 1800ff).

Prior to the amendment of Section 6358 in 1955, the governing board of a school district could call, hold, and conduct an election to increase or decrease the maximum tax rate of a school district. The law now provides that a governing board may "order," on its own motion, a special tax election. The "order" is directed to the county superintendent of schools. The law states that "Pursuant to the order of the governing board, the election shall be called, held, and conducted by the county superintendent of schools. . . ."

An order for an election may be initiated by a petition, signed by at least 10 per cent of the electors of the district, requesting that a special election be held to determine whether or not the school district tax rate should be increased or decreased. The governing board, within 90 days after receiving the petition, must order an election to be held. The petitioners, however, may request that the election be consolidated with the annual trustees election or—and this is new—that it be consolidated with the general election.

The procedure for advertising elections has been clarified. Notices now must be posted 20 days prior to the date of the election, rather than 30 days prior. Legal advertisement is to be made once each calendar week for three successive weeks prior to the election if there is a newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which any part of the school district is situated.

The list of precincts, polling places, and the statement of purpose of the election, which are required to be submitted to the county clerk or registrar of voters 60 days before the election, must be furnished also to the county superintendent of schools under the amended law.

Expenses incurred by the county superintendent of schools on account of the election are to be paid by the district. The provision for reimbursement of costs incurred by the county clerk or registrar of voters is retained in the law.

Insofar as possible, the conduct of a special tax election is governed in detail by the election proceedings for elementary school boards. The responsibility for the election falls upon the county superintendent of schools, but there are obligations assigned to other officials which must be fulfilled. Failure of these persons to fulfill their obligations does not, however, relieve the county superintendent of his duty to conduct the election. In any event, if persons concerned fail or refuse to perform the acts required, the county superintendent of schools must do the acts in their stead.

Governing boards of school districts are required to furnish to the county superintendent of schools all the information necessary to conduct the election. Specifically, the boards are to designate the election precincts, polling places, and polling hours 100 days prior to the election, and to appoint the officials to conduct the election at least five days before the election.

The county superintendent of schools shall request the necessary indexes of precinct registers 40 days before the election, and he shall provide a private room or booth in which the elector may prepare his ballot.

The county clerk or registrar of voters is required to supply the index of precinct registers requested by the county superintendent of schools, and to mail a notice of polling place, with a statement of the purpose of the election, to each registered voter.

Even though the responsibility for the conduct of elections has been assigned to the county superintendent of schools, an election can be properly planned and carried out only through the complete fulfillment of the legal obligations of other persons involved and their co-operation in other phases of the preparation.

School elections have become a technical operation. The omission of any of the many details prescribed by law may become grounds for invalidation of the election. Obligations of the school board will be fulfilled through its administrator, whose knowledge of election procedures should be complete and accurate.

The changes made by the 1955 amendment of Education Code Section 6358 are summarized in the following tabulation, which includes the corresponding former provisions.

<i>New Law</i>	<i>Old Law</i>
1. Governing board orders, but county superintendent of schools calls, the election.	Governing board called election.
2. Tax election may be consolidated with general election as well as with trustee election.	Tax election could be consolidated with annual trustees election.
3. Election is called, held, and conducted by the county superintendent of schools.	Election was called, held, and conducted by the governing board.
4. The county superintendent of schools shall cause notices to be posted at least 20 days before the election, and	Notices were posted by the governing board at least 30 days before the election, and
5. If there is a newspaper of general circulation published in the county, notice shall be published by the county superintendent of schools once each week for three successive calendar weeks prior to the election.	Publication of notices was to be completed 30 days prior to the election.
6. The governing board shall furnish a list of precincts, polling places, and statement of purpose of election to the county superintendent of schools as well as to the county clerk.	Such list and statement were furnished to the county clerk by the governing board.
7. Expenses of tax election incurred by the county superintendent of schools shall be paid by the district.	The county superintendent of schools was not involved in the election procedure.

New Law

8. Governing boards shall furnish to the county superintendent of schools all the information necessary to conduct the election.
9. The governing board of the school district designates to the county superintendent of schools the election precincts, polling places, and hours 100 days prior to the election.
10. The governing board of school district designates to the county superintendent of schools, at least five days before the election, the officials appointed to conduct the election.¹
11. The county superintendent of schools shall request indexes of precinct registers 40 days prior to the election.

Old Law

The county superintendent of schools was not involved in the election procedure.

Such information was furnished by the governing board to the county clerk 60 days prior to the election.

Appointment of officials at time notices were published was assumed.

Governing board of school district made the request 40 days prior to the election.

¹ Education Code Section 1832, as amended by Chapter 1685, Statutes of 1955.

Summary of the FRESNO CONFERENCE OF THE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON TEACHER EDUCATION, 1955

JAMES C. STONE, *Specialist in Teacher Education, California State Department of Education, and Secretary, California Council on Teacher Education*

The 175 educators attending the fall conference of the California Council on Teacher Education held at Fresno, November 3-5, 1955, participated in discussions of numerous topics and heard reports from study groups. The highlights of the conference, which are presented in the following pages, are summarized from the published proceedings.¹

TEACHER EDUCATION—THE NATIONAL SCENE

Edward C. Pomeroy, Executive Secretary of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, presented a review of teacher education on a national basis, stating that the enrollment in teacher-education institutions has made notable gains and appears to be running ahead of enrollment in other types of institutions for higher education. He reported that as a result of lengthy discussions in which the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and various regional accrediting associations took part, a plan is now under consideration which will encourage the development of a strong national accrediting program by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education.

RESULTS OF THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

The general chairman of the Governor's Conference on Education, Gardiner Johnson, reported the results of the conference held in Sacramento, September 30 and October 1, 1955. In speaking of the discussion on the topic, "How Can We Get Enough Good Teachers—And Keep Them?" he mentioned the recurring criticism of programs of teacher education in our colleges and universities and the need for institutions to re-examine their programs to make sure that they are realistic and practical and that they serve to attract students.

He indicated that an important criterion used in selecting the 98 delegates from California to the White House Conference on Education was "Have they demonstrated an active interest in educational problems in their own communities?"

¹ *Minutes and Proceedings of the Fresno Conference, November 3, 4, and 5, 1955.* Sacramento, California: California Council on Teacher Education, 1955, pp. 45 (multilithed from type-written copy). Distributed by James C. Stone, Secretary, c/o State Department of Education.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Committee on Adequacy of Teacher Education. The Chairman of the Committee on Adequacy of Teacher Education reported the status of the work of the five subcommittees of this Committee, as follows.

The Subcommittee on Development of Evaluative Instruments is currently working with the California Teachers Association, through its committee on personnel procedures, to get assistance in the use and improvement of the measuring instruments, procedures, and techniques so far devised for evaluation of teacher education.

The Subcommittee on Institutional Follow-up, having completed its initial assignment—a study of the practices of California colleges and universities in their follow-up of graduates—has been concerning itself with the study of adequacy of preparation at the point of acceptance into student teaching. The subcommittee recommends that it report on status in general items and that the materials so far collected be offered to the Committee on Teacher Recruitment and Selection.

The Subcommittee on In-Service Education is preparing a final report on its investigations. It was suggested that the subcommittee present clear statements of the areas needing further investigation. The final report will contain the recommendation that the Council consider favorably the establishment of a major committee to pursue the study of these areas.

The Subcommittee on Adequacy at the Point of Tenure is making a study involving 200 teachers in 75 school districts, the purpose of which is to discover the qualifications which determine whether or not the teachers attain tenure. The basic instrument for the study is a rating form designed for use of school administrators in recording their ratings of teachers in a number of particulars related to successful teaching. The factors in the rating form were adapted from the published *Measure of a Good Teacher*.¹

The Subcommittee on Adequacy at the Point of Placement is tallying returns on questionnaires sent to institutions, placement officers, and school administrators. The subcommittee hopes that this process will uncover areas of agreement between institutions and school administrators regarding adequacy of teacher education and permit formulation of descriptions of the measures of adequacy employed by each.

Committee on Social Foundations in Teacher Education. The Committee on Social Foundations in Teacher Education has established regional committees to bring together all of the thinking of the Committee to date into a measuring instrument to help institutions re-examine their

¹"The California Statement of Teaching Competence," prepared by a subcommittee of the California Council on Teacher Education, revised and enlarged by Lucien Kinney at the request of the California Teachers Association for reprinting under the title *Measure of a Good Teacher*. San Francisco 2: California Teachers Association, September, 1952, 28 pp. (reproduced from typewritten copy).

programs in the social foundations of teacher education. Two things are to be achieved by this action: first, the Committee will become acquainted with the programs of the various institutions, and second, interest in the programs under re-examination may be promoted at the institutional level.

Committee on the Relation of the Junior College to Teacher Education. The Committee on the Relation of the Junior College to Teacher Education is planning, under the joint sponsorship of the California Junior College Association and the Council, a series of regional conferences in early 1956 between the representatives of teacher-education institutions and junior colleges, at which the problems of transfer and equivalency of courses in the various subject areas of teacher education may be resolved.

The organization of these regional meetings will be under the general chairmanship of Tom Merson of Bakersfield College. The results of these meetings will be reported at the 1956 spring meeting of the Council.

Committee on Provisional Credentials. During the meeting of the Committee on Provisional Credentials it was recommended that the target dates proposed by the California Teachers Association as part of its policy for elimination of substandard certification in California¹ be modified. The proposals and the recommended modifications are shown in the following tabulation.

*Proposals by Commission on Teacher
Education and Professional
Standards, C. T. A.*

*Action and Modifications
recommended by
Council Committee*

- #1. Eliminate, effective July 1, 1955, the provisions that allow county boards of education to petition the Commission of Credentials for a waiver of provisional credential requirements for full-time and part-time teaching service. (Title V, Subchapter 3, Section 620,c and 621,c.) The continued use of these provisions should be limited to substitute teaching service only _____
- #2. Require, effective July 1, 1956, that applicants for initial provisional credentials, elementary and secondary, have completed a minimum of 6 semester hours in professional education _____
- #3. Establish a schedule whereby the profession may foresee the elimination of substandard certification in California. This plan should include the following provisions:

Approved, effective July 1, 1956.

Approved as proposed.

¹ *Sub-standard Certification: A Statement of Policy.* Bulletin Number 4 of the Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards. San Francisco 2: California Teachers Association (693 Sutter Street), 1955, pp. 5-6.

*Proposals (continued)**Modifications recommended*

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a. After July 1, 1956, ninety semester hours must have been completed as a minimum requirement for the initial provisional elementary credential _____ | Approved, effective July 1, 1957. |
| b. After July 1, 1957, an applicant for an initial provisional elementary credential must have completed a baccalaureate degree as a minimum requirement _____ | Approved, effective July 1, 1958. |
| c. After July 1, 1958, no initial provisional general elementary credential shall be issued _____ | Tabled for further study. |
| d. After July 1, 1956, an applicant for an initial provisional credential must have completed one-half of the graduate work required for the credential _____ | Approved, effective July 1, 1957. |
| e. After July 1, 1957, no initial provisional general secondary credential shall be issued _____ | Tabled for further study. |

Committee on Revision of Credential Structure. The Committee on the Revision of the Credential Structure in California proposed that each organization and institution affiliated with the Council, and every other interested professional group, make its own study of certification in relation to the following questions:

1. What are the major purposes to be served by credentials, as seen by this particular organization?
2. What are the major difficulties being encountered under the present structure?
3. What would be the characteristics of a useful framework for certification in the state?

The proposal was adopted unanimously by the Council and the various groups were requested to send their reports to the Committee by April 1, 1956.

Committee on Student Teaching. The Committee on Student Teaching reported that a number of local committees centered near teacher-education institutions are working on problems in the following areas:

1. Selection of student teachers
2. Selection, continuity, status, and improvement of supervising teachers
3. Nature, place in the program, and extent of student teaching
4. Internship
5. Preparing students for the transition to regular teaching

Arrangements were made for persons and institutions making studies in these areas to share information and to make reports to the committee at subsequent meetings. The committee made further arrangements for exchange and sharing of ideas, materials, and progress reports. A roster

of those attending the committee meeting is to be distributed to each person and it is hoped that each will feel responsible for carrying out these plans.

Committee on Teacher Recruitment and Selection. Following a day of study and discussion, the Committee on Teacher Recruitment and Selection recommended that the following resolution be presented to the Board of Directors of the California Council on Teacher Education:

WHEREAS, Because of the rapid growth of our school population there is an increasing need for fully qualified teachers, and,

WHEREAS, In order to fill the growing need for teachers, many school districts are resorting to the use of teachers who are not fully trained, thus making it necessary to provide these teachers with sub-standard credentials, and,

WHEREAS, The profession has noticed with growing concern that there is a wide variation in the standards set by different city and county school districts in employing teachers on a provisional credential basis, and,

WHEREAS, There is a tendency on the part of some faculty members of teacher education institutions to condone the practice of some school districts with respect to employing teachers with sub-standard training, and,

WHEREAS, The organized teaching profession has recommended the gradual elimination of sub-standard credentials,

Therefore be it *Resolved*, That the California Council on Teacher Education go on record as favoring a high standard approach in the recruitment of teachers, and,

Be it further *Resolved*, That the Council urge all city and district superintendents and boards of education to employ only those teachers who are fully qualified with regular California teaching credentials.

The committee recommended that its chairman appoint a state-wide subcommittee to promote, receive, and review articles on teacher recruitment, and that this committee solicit journals and periodicals for publication of these articles.

The committee recommended that the present and past chairmen of the Committee on Teacher Recruitment and Selection of the California Council on Teacher Education meet with James C. Stone, Specialist in Teacher Education, State Department of Education, and the new Co-ordinator of Teacher Recruitment, State Department of Education, as soon as possible after that officer is appointed, for the purpose of offering aid and co-operation in planning a state-wide teacher recruitment program and acquainting the Co-ordinator with the activities and views of the Council.

The committee recommended that the Board of Directors of the Council give serious consideration and study to the proposal of Division IV of the Governor's Conference on Education that "... programs for the preparation of teachers in our colleges and universities should be reviewed, examined, and revised to see that they are realistic and practical, and that they serve to attract students." The committee was of the opinion that this is essential because of the serious adverse effects, upon teacher recruitment, of poorly organized and conducted courses in teacher education.

Committee on Television and Teacher Education. The following ideas were discussed by the Committee on Television and Teacher Education:

1. Since the "new" is wearing off, perhaps now is the time to look into television to see what the enduring factors are. Clarification of objectives might make increased effort desirable.
2. Temporary discouragement of enthusiasm for educational television has arisen from failure of the 1955 Legislature to pass legislation in favor of expenditure for television.
3. Examples of progress being made in development of educational television in California are (a) the closed-circuit program at San Jose State College, (b) experimental work in many areas including teacher education, (c) use of commercial stations by local school personnel, as started in Fresno, and (d) closed-circuit programs making use of relays for greater distance. Information concerning these experiments should be compiled for the Council on Teacher Education.
4. The committee can make a positive contribution to teacher education if it will accept the responsibility to stimulate and evaluate activity in educational television, to secure and disseminate accurate information in answer to such questions as the following: "What is TV doing? What should TV do? What might TV do?"
5. The question was asked, "What relation is there between the audio-visual classes now being offered in teacher-education institutions and what the teacher needs to know about educational television?"
6. What type of organization or committee setup is needed to clarify objectives, secure data, and implement the suggestions made?

As the discussion continued, the feeling seemed to develop that progress is being made by the committee and that subcommittees should be appointed.

ACTIONS AT BUSINESS MEETING

The Council agreed to sponsor a Workshop on Teacher Education in August, 1956, and to serve as cosponsor of the 1956 Recruitment Clinics.

The Council approved a resolution calling attention to the need for greater emphasis in collegiate programs of preparation in the use of State-adopted textbooks.

The following officers were elected for 1956: *President*, L. L. Jones, City Superintendent of Schools, Watsonville (California Association of School Administrators); *Vice-President*, Loretta Byers, Associate Professor of Education, University of California, Santa Barbara College, Goleta; *Secretary-Treasurer*, James C. Stone, Specialist in Teacher Education, State Department of Education; *Directors*, William A. Brownell,

Dean, School of Education, University of California, Berkeley, and Rev. Darrell F. X. Finnegan, Chairman and Associate Professor of Education, Loyola University of Los Angeles.

Dates for 1956 meetings were set. The spring meeting will be held at the Mar Monte Hotel in Santa Barbara, April 5, 6, and 7. The fall meeting will be held at the Ahwahnee Hotel, Yosemite, November 1, 2, and 3, 1956.

FIRST PERIOD APPORTIONMENT FOR GROWTH

RALPH R. BOYDEN, *Chief, Bureau of School Apportionments and Reports*

The First Period Apportionment for Growth in regular day schools was certified by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the State Controller on February 20, 1956, in the amount of \$11,429,299.00. This apportionment from the State School Fund, and a similar one scheduled to be made just before the close of the fiscal year, were designed and authorized by law to provide state assistance to those school districts of the state which today, as well as in recent years, are experiencing severe financial problems due to the rapidly increasing numbers of pupils in attendance.

The Second Period Apportionment for Growth to be made in June, 1956, will probably amount to, but cannot exceed, \$17,143,949.00. The total of the two amounts, \$28,573,248.00, will be apportioned in such manner that the total state aid to school districts during the fiscal year will be approximately the same, in its distribution among districts, as the amounts which would be allowed if the current year's average daily attendance were employed for apportionment purposes instead of the average daily attendance of the preceding fiscal year. The Constitution requires the use of the average daily attendance of the preceding fiscal year as the main basis for the distribution of state aid. This factor is used in the Principal Apportionment in September. Apportionments for growth supplement the Principal Apportionment by use of the factor of current growth.

It should be noted also that the Constitution requires the use of the state total of average daily attendance of the preceding fiscal year in determining the minimum amount of the State School Fund. The statutes make no provision, however, for inclusion of the current year's growth in average attendance, or of any estimate thereof, in the determination of the actual amount of the State School Fund. If the Constitutional minimum requirement of \$180.00 per unit of average daily attendance were applied to the average daily attendance of the current fiscal year estimated on the basis of reported growth, instead of that of the preceding fiscal year, the total of the Fund for this fiscal year would be increased by approximately \$33,000,000.00.

The First Period Apportionment for 1955-56 is based upon growth in the average attendance in regular day schools in each district during the full school months of the current fiscal year, ending not later than December 31, 1955, over the average attendance reported one year earlier for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. Under 1955 legislation,¹ the first period of the current fiscal year and the first

¹ Chapter 1017, Statutes of 1955, amending Education Code Section 7019.1.

period of the preceding fiscal year no longer must be identical in terms of the number of school months included.

A comparison of the First Period Apportionment for Growth in 1955-56 with the First and Second Period Apportionments for Growth made during each of the past three fiscal years is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF GROWTH IN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND AMOUNTS APPORTIONED, 1955-56, AND COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF 1954-55, 1953-54 AND 1952-53

Fiscal year and level of attendance	First period (February)			Second period (June)			Total amount apportioned (Col. 4 plus Col. 7)
	Number of districts	Growth in average attendance	Amount apportioned	Number of districts	Growth in average attendance	Amount apportioned	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fiscal year 1955-56							
Elementary school...	782	136,842	\$8,676,098.00				
High school.....	270	36,267	2,063,574.00				
Junior college.....	49	13,024	689,627.00				
Total.....	1,101	186,133	\$11,429,299.00				
Fiscal year 1954-55							
Elementary school...	816	122,785	\$7,630,941.31	812	124,647	\$11,821,565.87	\$19,452,507.18
High school.....	279	34,121	1,901,114.79	280	31,352	2,647,044.34	4,548,159.13
Junior college.....	51	21,248	1,068,244.70	50	18,266	1,431,840.99	2,500,085.69
Total.....	1,146	178,154	\$10,600,300.80	1,142	174,265	\$15,900,451.20	\$26,500,752.00
Fiscal year 1953-54							
Elementary school...	788	131,438	\$7,421,163.66	800	129,448	\$11,304,142.36	\$18,725,306.02
High school.....	279	35,355	1,803,404.96	272	36,378	2,807,267.51	4,610,672.47
Junior college.....	39	7,331	327,833.79	49	10,963	782,215.72	1,110,049.51
Total.....	1,106	174,124	\$9,552,402.41	1,121	176,789	\$14,893,625.59	\$24,446,028.00
Fiscal year 1952-53							
Elementary school...	1,092	111,395	\$5,247,742.14	1,084	116,166	\$9,923,623.77	\$15,171,365.91
High school.....	264	26,278	1,164,320.47	262	24,300	1,972,955.13	3,137,275.60
Junior college.....	44	6,029	250,625.96	36	4,102	307,729.88	558,355.84
Total.....	1,400	143,702	\$6,662,688.57	1,382	144,568	\$12,204,308.78	\$18,866,997.35

Growth in average attendance as shown in Table 1 represents total growth in those districts which reported growth and which received allowances for growth, in comparison with the average attendance of the corresponding periods of the preceding fiscal year. Loss in attendance in the districts which experienced a loss, and the gains or losses in attendance in certain districts which did not receive an allowance, have not been included.

The total amount apportioned for elementary school, high school, and junior college levels for each county as the Principal Apportionment, September 26, 1955, together with the total amount apportioned for each county for the three levels as the First Period Apportionment for Growth, February 20, 1956, is shown in Table 2. Column 5 of this table shows the percentage relationship between the First Period Apportionment for Growth and the Principal Apportionment. Column 6 shows the corresponding percentage relationship existing one year ago. These percentages are approximate measures of the severity of the problem of growth in the several counties. A number of the larger counties, such as Alameda, Kern, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, and San Mateo, show percentages this year which are very similar to those of the year before. The counties of Orange, Santa Clara, and Tuolumne show rather sharp increases this year.

As shown in Table 2, allowances for growth were made to districts in all but one county, Sierra; whereas, a year ago there were two counties, Alpine and Plumas, whose districts received no allowances. No allowances for growth were made for small elementary school districts (under 101 a.d.a.) unless growth placed them in a higher attendance bracket and the appropriate number of required additional teachers were hired. This pattern was added to the apportionment law in 1953. Considerable decreases in the number of districts receiving apportionment for growth for elementary schools are apparent for the years following the fiscal year 1952-53.

The amount reserved for the First Period Apportionment for Growth, \$11,429,299.00 (40 per cent of \$12 times last year's total a.d.a.), was inadequate to meet the total of the computed allowances for all districts, \$11,532,826.00, by a margin of \$103,527.00. A correction factor was necessary, reducing all computed allowances by approximately 0.9 per cent. Education Code Section 7119 (b) provides, if there is any balance in the State School Fund on June 25, 1956, after other stipulated apportionments have been made, that a Final Apportionment will be made. Allowances to restore the present reductions will then have first priority in use of any such available amount.

Basic state aid and state equalization aid on account of the average daily attendance in grades 7 and 8 in junior high schools was computed for the Principal Apportionment in September, 1955, at elementary school formula rates applicable to the elementary school districts of residence of such pupils. This procedure was the same as has been employed in previous years. The amounts computed on account of such average daily attendance were, however, withheld from the Principal Apportionment to these elementary school districts of residence and added to the amounts otherwise computed for the respective high school districts of attendance, in accordance with 1955 changes in law. The new procedure for the allowances of the Principal Apportionment

TABLE 2
FIRST PERIOD APPORTIONMENT FOR GROWTH AND PRINCIPAL
APPORTIONMENT, 1955-56, BY COUNTIES

Co. No.	County	Principal Apportionment September 26, 1955	First Period Apportionment for Growth February 20, 1956	Ratio of First Period Apportionment for Growth to Principal Apportionment	
				1955-56	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Alameda.....	\$23,792,568	\$637,271	2.68	2.61
2	Alpine.....	10,027	346	3.45	-----
3	Amador.....	454,111	10,751	2.37	0.65
4	Butte.....	2,780,012	45,851	1.65	2.31
5	Calaveras.....	383,855	4,621	1.20	1.15
6	Colusa.....	412,702	6,845	1.66	2.06
7	Contra Costa.....	14,494,637	449,390	3.10	2.88
8	Del Norte.....	531,616	23,628	4.44	5.42
9	El Dorado.....	674,231	11,658	1.73	1.74
10	Fresno.....	12,772,856	267,268	2.09	3.08
11	Glenn.....	664,238	3,712	0.56	2.00
12	Humboldt.....	3,937,761	136,955	3.48	3.61
13	Imperial.....	3,103,617	30,289	0.98	1.39
14	Inyo.....	460,610	11,335	2.46	1.91
15	Kern.....	9,945,115	229,336	2.31	2.29
16	Kings.....	1,848,802	5,400	0.29	1.97
17	Lake.....	460,972	1,050	0.23	1.37
18	Lassen.....	906,054	1,807	0.20	1.05
19	Los Angeles.....	133,324,308	3,903,168	2.93	2.95
20	Madera.....	1,717,009	10,140	0.59	1.59
21	Marin.....	3,591,088	109,784	3.06	3.38
22	Mariposa.....	181,249	645	0.36	1.43
23	Mendocino.....	2,224,324	61,115	2.75	3.18
24	Merced.....	3,184,879	64,481	2.02	2.02
25	Modoc.....	381,751	9,207	2.41	1.90
26	Mono.....	66,800	1,554	2.33	0.28
27	Monterey.....	4,475,164	134,306	3.00	2.74
28	Napa.....	1,721,294	73,781	4.29	3.90
29	Nevada.....	620,925	3,336	0.54	1.51
30	Orange.....	10,935,010	994,210	9.09	6.85
31	Placer.....	1,788,053	23,667	1.32	3.09
32	Plumas.....	340,515	4,325	1.27	-----
33	Riverside.....	6,842,571	229,902	3.36	2.83
34	Sacramento.....	13,351,851	505,158	3.78	3.64
35	San Benito.....	425,250	6,152	1.45	1.93
36	San Bernardino.....	14,678,259	470,280	3.20	3.19
37	San Diego.....	21,237,522	692,496	3.26	3.17
38	San Francisco.....	10,512,686	94,224	0.90	1.42
39	San Joaquin.....	7,445,697	147,240	1.98	1.96
40	San Luis Obispo.....	2,162,548	28,951	1.34	1.27
41	San Mateo.....	9,955,056	424,372	4.26	4.83
42	Santa Barbara.....	2,947,257	55,993	1.90	2.45
43	Santa Clara.....	12,929,446	706,034	5.46	4.71
44	Santa Cruz.....	1,800,438	37,088	2.06	2.66
45	Sierra.....	2,148,843	91,461	4.26	2.30
46	Sierra.....	194,676	-----	-----	4.24
47	Siskiyou.....	1,488,756	30,945	2.08	2.10
48	Solano.....	4,326,324	74,023	1.71	1.57
49	Sonoma.....	4,381,538	138,151	3.15	3.56
50	Stanislaus.....	6,597,953	96,265	1.46	2.16
51	Sutter.....	1,119,586	14,735	1.32	1.90
52	Tehama.....	770,840	17,902	2.32	1.86
53	Trinity.....	253,161	3,852	1.52	3.64
54	Tulare.....	6,797,581	65,786	0.97	1.67
55	Tuolumne.....	546,156	22,285	4.08	0.83
56	Ventura.....	4,728,487	117,361	2.48	3.46
57	Yolo.....	1,775,187	55,359	3.12	4.38
58	Yuba.....	1,308,128	32,052	2.45	2.62
	Totals.....	\$382,911,950	\$11,429,299	2.98	2.98

on account of such units of average daily attendance does not apply to apportionments for growth. Allowances for growth in grades 7 and 8 in junior high schools are still made to the elementary districts of residence.

The total of the State School Fund for the fiscal year 1955-56 is \$429,727,134.00. The following apportionments have been made to date:

Principal Apportionment	September 26, 1955	\$382,911,950.00
Special Purpose Apportionment	December 9, 1955	17,422,760.00
First Period Apportionment for Growth	February 20, 1956	11,429,299.00
Service Fund Emergency Apportionment	February 20, 1956	1,000.00

Total apportioned to date		\$411,765,009.00
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The present remainder of the State School Fund is \$17,962,125.00. Of this amount, the sum of \$17,143,949.00 is reserved for the Second Period Apportionment for Growth. An amount of \$500,000.00 was withheld from the Principal Apportionment from the amount reserved by law for apportionments to county school service funds to permit reimbursement of such funds during the fiscal year, as needed, for emergency education to pupils and emergency financial aid to school districts. A reimbursement of \$1,000.00 was made on February 20, 1956, to the service fund of the County of Inyo. There remains \$499,000.00 available for this purpose. In addition, an amount of \$2,691.00 was withheld from the Principal Apportionment for reimbursement of county school service funds for travel expenses of county superintendents of schools or members of their staffs in co-operative publication projects. Any unused remainder from these items and any other amounts remaining in the State School Fund on June 25, 1956, will constitute the Final Apportionment in accordance with the provisions of the Education Code Section previously cited.

Departmental Communications

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

ROY E. SIMPSON, *Superintendent*

REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Application for State Building Aid. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, acting under the authority of Chapter 19 of Division 3 of the Education Code, amended subsection (c) of Section 2041 and subsections (a)(3) and (a)(7) of Section 2042 of Title 5 of the California Administrative Code to read as follows (effective February 1, 1956):

2041(c) A district map identifying by a number the location of all the following:

- (1) Each new family dwelling which is unoccupied.
- (2) Each new family dwelling which is under construction with at least excavations completed for the foundation.
- (3) Each lot with respect to which the owner, or, if a lender is making construction money available, the lender, has certified to the governing board in writing that money is available, by loan or otherwise, to construct a family dwelling thereon and that the dwelling will be so constructed during the period for which the estimated average daily attendance is projected in the application.

On or accompanying the map shall be listed the following information respecting each such location:

Identifying number	Either street address, street and block, or tract and lot number	(As to lots only) Person or organization certifying to the availability of construction money
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2042(a)(3) For a grade level composed of kindergarten, if any, and grades 1-6 or grades 1-8, inclusive, determine a two-year projection by *either* of the following methods:

(A) Add to the average daily attendance for the grade level the amount by which the average daily attendance in the first grade exceeds the average daily attendance in the next to the highest grade maintained by the district and the amount by which the average daily attendance in the first grade exceeds the average daily attendance in the highest grade maintained by the district.

(B) Add to the sum of the average daily attendance of all grades maintained except the two highest the figure obtained by multiplying by .97 the number of children living in the district at the date of the application who will become five years and nine months of age on or before the last September 1 which falls within the period for which the estimated average daily attendance is projected in the application. The number of such children shall be ascertained by an actual census administered by the district or taken by an official census taking agency.

(a) (7) Multiply the number of locations identified and listed pursuant to Section 2041(c) by the appropriate factor or combination of factors listed below:

<i>Grades maintained</i>	<i>Factor</i>
Kindergarten	.15
1- 6	.58
7- 8	.07
7- 9	.10
7-10	.13
7-12	.15
9-12	.08
10-12	.05

APPOINTMENTS TO STAFF

GEORGE W. ORMSBY, Consultant in the Bureau of Audio-Visual Education, has been appointed to serve as Acting Chief of the Bureau during the absence of Francis W. Noel. Dr. Noel has been granted a year's leave to accept an assignment with the Federal Government for work with the European Productivity Agency as its Paris headquarters. His work will involve setting up a series of conferences, clinics, and workshops in the use of audio-visual aids in industrial training programs.

BLAIR E. HURD has been appointed Co-ordinator of Teacher Recruitment in the Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education. Mr. Hurd is a graduate of Western Montana College of Education at Dillon, Montana; he holds the master's degree from the University of Idaho and has done graduate work in educational administration at the University of California. His experience includes teaching and administration in the public schools of Montana, Idaho, and California. He served four years in the U. S. Marine Corps.

CLARENCE H. LUST has been appointed Assistant Research Technician in the Division of State Colleges and Teacher Education, where he will assist the Specialist in State College Curricula. He received the baccalaureate degree at the University of Idaho and has done graduate work at the University of Washington and the University of California. He comes to the Department of Education from the California State Department of Public Works, where he was employed as research technician and statistician in the Division of Highways.

Recent appointments in the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation include the following: Mrs. SUSAN L. EATON, WENDELL E. ERIKSSON, and Mrs. MARY HENDERSON as Rehabilitation Counselors in the Los Angeles District; LEONA KUTZEN as Rehabilitation Counselor, San Francisco District; MARY JANE CAMPBELL as Rehabilitation Counselor, Long Beach District; JOSEPH V. MORTON as Rehabilitation Counselor, Sacramento District; and HAL T. WILSON as District Medical Consultant in the San Bernardino area of the Pasadena District.

BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

IVAN R. WATERMAN, *Chief*

ADDITIONS TO STATE LIST OF HIGH SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

NEW BOOKS

The following books have been added to the official state list of high school textbooks since publication of the March, 1956, issue of *California Schools*.

		Prices	
		New	Exchange
Stenography			
BUSINESS			
Leslie, Zoubek & Strony, <i>Gregg Dictation Simplified</i> , second edition (1955)	Gregg	\$2.30	\$2.24
ENGLISH			
Composition and Grammar			
LaBrant & Others, <i>Your Language</i> , Book 3 (1956)	McGraw	2.50	—
Journalism			
Spears & Lawshe, <i>High-School Journalism</i> (1956)	Macmillan	3.10	3.02
Speech and Public Speaking			
Sarett, Foster & McBurney, <i>Speech: A High School Course</i> (1956)	Houghton	2.86	2.79
HOMEMAKING			
Clothing and Textiles			
Oerke, <i>Dress</i> (1956)	Bennett	3.17	—
LATIN			
Ullman & Henry, <i>Latin for Americans</i> , revised edition (1956)	Macmillan		
First Book		2.85	2.78
Second Book		3.17	3.09
MATHEMATICS			
Arithmetic and General Mathematics			
Henderson & Pingry, <i>Using Mathematics</i> , Book 8 (1956)	McGraw	2.37	—
SCIENCE			
Biology			
Moon, Mann, Otto, <i>Modern Biology</i> (1956)	Holt	3.90	3.80
General Science			
Barnard & Edwards, <i>The New Basic Science</i> (1956)	Macmillan	3.36	3.28
Frasier, MacCracken & Decker, <i>Singer Science Series</i> (1956)	Singer		
Our Scientific World [grade 7]		2.56	2.46
Our Scientific World [grade 8]		2.62	2.52
Lemkin, <i>My Growth in Science</i> (1955)	Oxford		
Book Seven, Clothbound		1.28	—
Paperbound		.64	—
Book Eight, Clothbound		1.54	—
Paperbound		.70	—
Van Hooft, <i>Our Environment—How We Use and Control it</i> (1956)	Allyn	3.45	3.36

Physics		New	Prices Exchange
Taffel, <i>Graphic Survey of Physics</i> (1955).....	Oxford		
Clothbound		\$1.92	-----
Paperbound		1.07	-----

SOCIAL STUDIES

Civics and Citizenship			
McClenaghan, <i>Magruder's American Government</i> (1956).....	Allyn	3.36	\$3.28
History—United States			
Dorf, <i>Graphic Survey of American History</i> (1955).....	Oxford		
Clothbound		1.92	-----
Paperbound		1.07	-----

SPANISH

Turk & Allen, <i>El Español al Dia</i> , second edition (1956).....	Heath		
Book One		2.72	2.65
Book Two		2.88	2.81

REVISED EDITIONS

The following revised editions have been placed on the official state list of high school textbooks since publication of the March, 1956, issue of *California Schools*, to replace editions previously listed.

HOMEMAKING

Child Care and Development			
Smart & Smart, <i>Living and Learning with Children</i> (1956).....	Houghton	\$2.27	\$2.22
Home Management and Family Living			
Harris, Tate & Anders, <i>Everyday Living</i> (1956).....	Houghton	2.95	2.89

MATHEMATICS

Algebra			
Mallroy, <i>First Algebra</i> , revised edition (1956).....	Sanborn	2.34	2.28

SCIENCE

General Science			
Carpenter & Wood's <i>Our Environment: Its Relation to Us</i> , revised by Smith (1956).....	Allyn	2.49	2.43
Carpenter & Wood's <i>Our Environment: How We Adapt Ourselves to It</i> , revised by Smith (1956).....	Allyn	2.68	2.61

SOCIAL STUDIES

History—United States			
Wilder, Ludlum & Brown, <i>This is America's Story</i> (1956).....	Houghton	3.57	3.49
History—World			
Hughes' <i>The Making of Today's World</i> (1956).....	Allyn	3.84	3.74
Roehm & Others, <i>The Record of Mankind</i> (1956).....	Heath	3.52	3.43
Social Problems			
Kidger, <i>Problems Facing American Democracy</i> (1955).....	Ginn	3.30	3.21

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Radio, Television, Radar, and Electronics			
Kiver, <i>Television Simplified</i> , fifth edition (1955).....	Van Nostrand	4.32	-----

Interpretations of Law

Applicable to Schools

LAURENCE D. KEARNEY, *Administrative Adviser*

[The following items are merely digests, and although care is taken to state accurately the purport of the opinions reported, the items have the limitations common to all digests. The reader is therefore urged to examine the complete text of an opinion digested and, when necessary, secure competent legal advice before taking any action based thereon.]

OPINION OF CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL

Cost of Election of Governing Board of a School District Coterminous with a City

The City of Oakland brought an action against the Oakland Unified School District for declaratory relief and to recover from the district a pro rata portion of the costs of a municipal election held in 1953 in which 16 city offices and five school district offices were voted upon. The trial court required the school district to pay $\frac{5}{21}$ of the total cost. Upon appeal, the District Court of Appeal reversed the judgment. Both the city and the school district are creatures of the State. The powers and obligations of the city are found within the relevant constitutional provisions and the city charter, and the powers and obligations of a school district within the limits of the statutory provisions governing school districts.

Pursuant to Article XI, Section 8½, subdivision 2 of the California Constitution, the City of Oakland provided in its charter for the election of the members of the board of education. Since that provision is contained in the city charter, the board members are considered municipal officers and their election a municipal affair. Consequently, the school district is not liable for any part of the cost of the election. Education Code Section 2105 which provides for the sharing of election expense applies only where the boundaries of the school district and the city are not coterminous. "Where the two are coterminous, on the other hand, the same taxpayers support both and the Legislature may well have concluded that it made no practical difference to such taxpayers that the whole cost of such elections is borne by the city." (*City of Oakland v. Oakland Unified School District*, 138 A.C.A. 463.)

OPINIONS OF CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL

Hearing Officers for School Districts

In contracts with school districts under Education Code Section 13583 for the services of hearing officers to conduct hearings in connection with dismissals of probationary employees and in contracts with

school districts under Education Code Section 14137.5 for the services of hearing officers to conduct hearings for personnel commissions of such districts, the Division of Administrative Procedure may include, among other charges, the cost of supervision and administration. (Attorney General's Opinion No. 55-157; 26 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 256.)

School Attendance

In 1955 the Legislature amended Education Code Sections 16601 and 1503 by changing the word "resides" to "lives." Under these sections as amended, a pupil is eligible, and if he is between 8 and 18 years of age may be required, to attend the school of the district wherein he is living, regardless of his motive or intent in living in the district and without an interdistrict attendance agreement. Legal residence or domicile of his parents is not in issue. (Attorney General's Opinion No. 55-212; 26 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 269.)

Leaves of Absence of School District Employees

In a school district which has adopted the merit system for non-certificated employees, the entire question of leaves of absence of all kinds is solely within the discretion of the personnel commission whose rules relating thereto are binding upon the governing board of such a district (Education Code Section 14114). Education Code Section 14071 does not apply to the employees of such a district.

In a school district which has not adopted the merit system for non-certificated employees, Education Code Section 14071 is applicable, together with Sections 13672 (leave for accident or illness), 13841 (deduction from salary for illness), 13841.1 (10 days' sick leave with full pay), and 13841.3 (leave for death in family), incorporated in Education Code Section 14071 by reference. Under Education Code Section 14071, a leave of absence for noncertificated employees is permissive, not mandatory. However, if the board elects, pursuant to Section 14071, to grant the enumerated leaves to noncertificated employees, then the board is required by law to grant to the noncertificated employees the same rights regarding leave as are provided for certificated employees under Sections 13672, 13841, 13841.1, and 13841.3.

If the board grants such leaves and subsequently revokes the grant, the rights acquired by the employees prior to the revocation would probably remain unaffected. (Attorney General's Opinion 55-213; 26 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 275.)

Contracts Between a Governing Board and a Member or a Member's Spouse

A governing board may not rent temporary housing from a member of the governing board for the purpose of conducting school therein until the completion of a new building. Such a contract is in violation

of Education Code Section 1011, and no exemption is granted by Education Code Section 1011.1, since the contract would be directly with the member.

The governing board may not execute a contract whereby the wife of a board member would serve as secretary of the district, handling records, correspondence and the like. The governing board may not execute a contract under which the wife of a board member would transport pupils to the district school, including both her own children and those of certain other board members. The communal property interest in the marriage relationship is such that a board member is directly interested in the earnings of his spouse. The statute as a whole (Education Code Sections 1011, 1011.1, and 1011.2) indicates that the Legislature intended to grant no immunity where the contract was made directly with the member or with any person or association with whom such member would share a proprietary interest in the contract price, whether by operation of law or by agreement. (Attorney General's Opinion 55-222; 26 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 281.)

Reimbursement to a Parent for Transportation Cost Where Parent Is a Member of the Governing Board

A parent or guardian of a pupil may be reimbursed pursuant to Education Code Section 16255 for the actual cost of transporting the pupil to and from the regular day schools of the district, regardless of the parent's or guardian's membership upon the governing board of the district. No contractual obligation arises from Education Code Section 16255. On the other hand, a contract made under Section 16251 with a parent or guardian of a pupil for the transportation of the pupil would be invalid as violative of Education Code Section 1011 prohibiting a member's interest in district contracts. (Attorney General's Opinion 55-228; 26 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 287.)

County Board of Education in Chartered Counties

In Chapter 744, Statutes of 1955, the Legislature provides, in general, for elective instead of appointive county boards of education, but attempts in Education Code Section 301 to give chartered counties the power to prescribe the manner of selection of their county board. In spite of the provisions of Section 301, chartered counties are required to provide for elective county boards of education. Since county boards of education were established prior to 1911, they were not affected by Article XI, Section 7½ of the California Constitution, added in 1911, permitting chartered counties to provide for the election or appointment of officers to fill vacancies *thereafter* created. There is thus no constitutional authority whereby chartered counties may, at their option, have appointive county boards of education. (Attorney General's Opinion 55-164; 27 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 26.)

Dual Office; Quo Warranto Granted to Determine Whether a Person May Simultaneously Serve as City Engineer and Member of a Governing Board of a School District Within the City

The Attorney General has granted leave to sue in quo warranto to determine whether the position of city engineer and the position of member of the governing board of a school district within the boundaries of the city are offices and whether they are incompatible. The precise question has not been judicially determined. The Attorney General believes from an analysis of the duties of the two positions that the question should be presented to a court for decision. (Attorney General's Opinion No. 55-200; 27 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 33.)

Computation of Salary of Credentialed Employee Serving Less Than a School Term

The school term, as distinguished from the school year, is generally conceived as encompassing the period between the commencing date of school in the autumn and the day in the succeeding summer when the schools close for summer vacation. For the purpose of determining the amount due to a credentialed employee of a school district who serves less than a school year, Education Code Section 13835, as amended in 1955, should be construed so as to include in the phrase "school term" only those Saturdays, Sundays, and other holidays set forth in Section 8151 falling within such period, and those holidays, such as Easter vacation and Christmas vacation, declared for such period by the governing board of the district pursuant to Section 8152. Any days falling within the time intervening between school terms, i.e., during summer vacation, are to be excluded. (Attorney General's Opinion 55-242; 27 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 36.)

Sabbatical Leave for State College Faculty Member

Time spent in military service by a faculty member of a state college shall be credited under Section 395.1 of the Military and Veterans Code toward the qualifying six consecutive years of full-time teaching requisite for consideration for sabbatical leave under Education Code Section 20383.5. Education Code Section 20382, applying generally to leaves of absence and providing that time spent upon a leave of absence without pay shall be added to the qualifying time, does not apply to military leave. The time spent on military leave is conclusively presumed to meet the basic standards of performance required for sabbatical leave. (Attorney General's Opinion 55-145; 27 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 39.)

For Your Information

POLICY OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION ON SCHOOL DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

At the meeting of the State Board of Education in Los Angeles in January, 1956, the following statement of policy on school district organization was adopted. This emphasizes and supplements the earlier statement adopted in July, 1953.¹

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON SCHOOL DISTRICT ORGANIZATION ADOPTED BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, JANUARY 4, 1956

It is the intent and expectation that the plan of school district organization for the State of California will provide for a series of well-organized unified districts. Furthermore, it is recognized that the district is the agency which should operate schools, and that whenever community needs can be met, a district should be of sufficient size, have an adequate tax base, and have a sufficient number of children to constitute a district which can be effectively and economically administered and be able to provide all the services required without undue dependence on other agencies.

In order to give direction and guidance to County Committees on School District Organization, it is the policy of the State Board of Education to consider recommendations which conform substantially to "School District Organizations Standards" as provided in Article 15.7 of Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, of Title 5 of the California Administrative Code.² Each recommendation should be accompanied by a statement that the County Committee has studied the entire county, or area affected, and has prepared a master plan for the organization of one or more unified districts embracing the remaining portion of the county, or such portion of the county as might be affected by the formation of the proposed district. This plan may be limited to a high school district, provided it is clearly evident that surrounding territory will not be adversely affected.

Therefore, in submitting recommendations to the State Board of Education, County Committees on School District Organization are requested to supply detailed information on the following points:

1. How the recommended district, if formed, would affect other territory in the county or adjacent territory in another county.
2. How the recommended district fits into a sound ultimate district organization in the area and in the county.
3. How, if the recommendation involves the splitting of an existing district into two or more unified districts, the recommended districts would be equal or superior to a single unified district for the entire area, in terms of educational programs, adequate administration, and economy of operation.

¹ "Policies of the State Board of Education Regarding School District Organization," *California Schools*, XXIV (September, 1953), 404-5.

² Sections 135.1-135.4, adopted July 9, 1953, effective August 13, 1953; published in *California Administrative Register* 53, No. 12, July 25, 1953, and also in *California Schools*, XXIV (September, 1953), 412-13.

ORGANIZATION APPROVED FOR SCHOOL MEMBERSHIP PAID FROM SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS

The San Diego-Imperial Section of the California Association of Public School Business Officials was one of the organizations approved by the State Board of Education in October, 1953, for which school membership fees may be paid from school district funds. The name of this organization was inadvertently omitted from the recently published list of those similarly approved (*California Schools*, XXVII (January, 1956), page 18). Paul W. Leeds, 209 Civic Center, San Diego, is secretary of the San Diego-Imperial Section. The three-year period of approval expires June 30, 1956.

CALENDAR OF EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

A master calendar of educational meetings and events of state-wide or regional significance is maintained in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Notices of the following meetings have been received since the March issue went to press.

ADDITIONS TO CALENDAR OF EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS, 1956

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Organization and Event</i>	<i>Place</i>
April 13-14	Audio-Visual Association of California, Northern Section Meeting	Marysville
May 5	California Association for Remedial Teaching, Meeting and Luncheon	Claremont College, Claremont

NATIONAL MUSIC CAMP SCHOLARSHIPS

The National Music Camp, of Interlochen, Michigan, offers two Nesbit Scholarships for the 1956 summer season, amounting to \$230 each, to be awarded to outstanding students below college age from the State of California. Selection will be based upon musical proficiency, character, loyalty to school music organizations, and financial need.

These scholarships are financed by income from rental of the Effie Miller Nesbit Scholarship Lodge at Interlochen, which was established by Dr. Reed M. Nesbit of the University of Michigan to commemorate his mother's lifelong interest in musical culture for the youth of California.

One of the scholarships will be awarded to a student from the Pasadena area if a suitable candidate applies. Otherwise it will be available, as will the second scholarship, to other candidates from California. If qualified candidates are not available in California, the scholarships may be awarded elsewhere.

Application blanks and information relative to the awards may be secured from Joseph E. Maddy, President, National Music Camp, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

LISLE FELLOWSHIP SUMMER PROGRAM, 1956

The Lisle Fellowship, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has announced plans for its twenty-first summer program, which will serve eight groups of young people in 1956. The fellowship is a nonprofit organization to create opportunity for individual growth through experience in intercultural relationships. It is a member organization of the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly, and co-operates with the Institute of International Education.

Intercultural study and activities will be conducted for periods of six weeks during the summer at San Francisco, California; Lookout Mountain, Colorado; in Jamaica; in Denmark, and in Germany. A tour will be conducted by Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Baldwin, founders of the Fellowship, to the Soviet Union, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, and France. Two 8-week tours to the Orient, from June 28 to August 31, are being featured, one to Japan and the other to the Philippines.

Detailed information about the activities of the Lisle Fellowship may be secured by addressing Director DeWitt C. Baldwin at 204 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

AMERICAN OVERSEAS EDUCATORS ORGANIZATION

For some years a group of American educators with background of study or teaching in foreign countries has co-operated with the Committee on International Relations of the National Education Association. At the 1955 national convention of the N.E.A., this group formed the new American Overseas Educators Organization, designed to offer a two-way service—to those who have been abroad as educators and those who are interested in going abroad to study or to teach. It will function through existing universities and agencies.

There are two classes of members. Active members are Americans who have served abroad in an educational capacity; associate members are Americans who plan to study or teach abroad or foreign students and educators visiting the United States. Dues for 1955-56 are \$1.00.

Inquiries regarding membership may be addressed to the secretary-treasurer, Dorothy White, 105 S. Ellsworth, Naperville, Illinois. Questions about the purposes and program of the organization may be sent to the president, Mrs. Violet Wuerfel, 725 S. Division St., Ann Arbor, Michigan. Col. Mary Bell, of Bellflower, California, is adviser for the 1956 N.E.A. convention in Oregon.

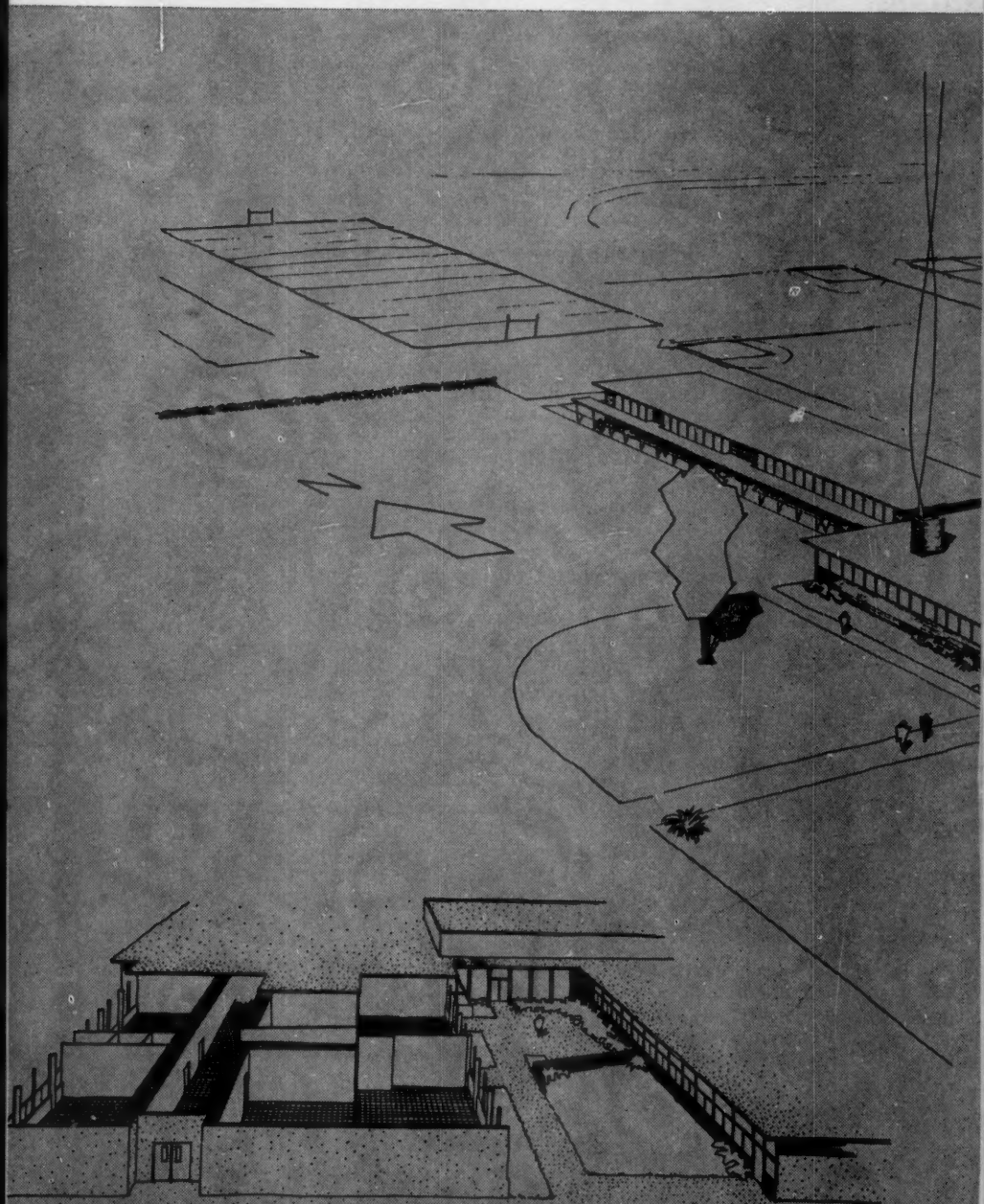
Professional Literature

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¹ Available from Documents Section, State Printing Division, Sacramento. Add 3 cents sales tax for California orders.



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